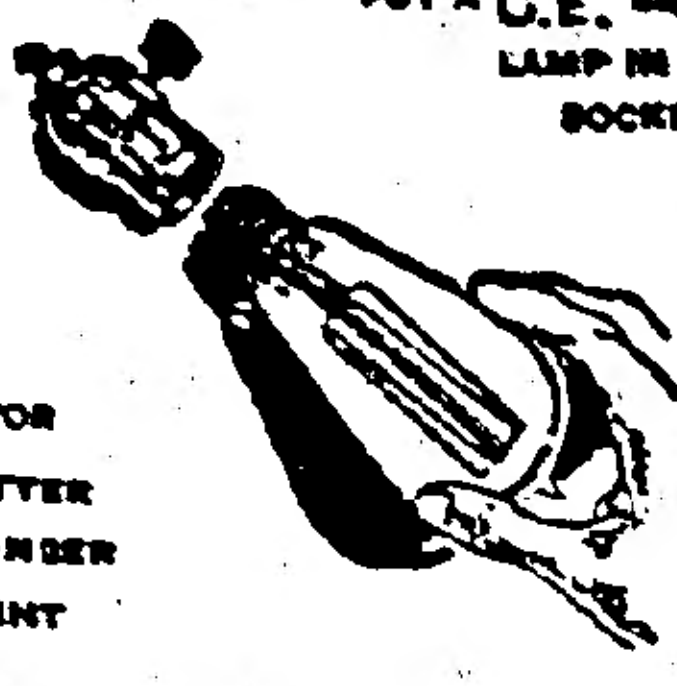


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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)


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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### NEW FISCAL POLICY FORESHADOWED

London, March 30.

Lord Milner, interviewed by the *Sunday Express*, replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted that there was a centrifugal tendency in the Empire to-day with Great Britain and the Dominions thinking their own affairs, but this was purely temporary, and not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield, but the fact that hundreds of thousands of Dominion men had lived among us for four years, had strengthened the sense of real brotherhood, which never would be destroyed. This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. Dominion Premiers have been called into the councils of the War Cabinet. This temporary expedient must become a permanent policy. "In every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Delian League. We are free and equal members of one community, and while we have no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible therefor. Preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits, and then give preference to the others. Preference embraced emigration, shipping, cables and finance. Emigration should be directed, firstly, to the Dominions; secondly, to the United States, as a great free community with like ideals; and, lastly, to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends, and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless and finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help sister communities before anyone else. A committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with Imperial issues and foreign policy for the Empire.

(Section of meeting missing.)

The only way to solve this puzzle was that when the Dominions Premiers cannot be here they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their places. Thus the representative will speak authoritatively in the Councils of Empire and be up-to-date in his own home politics. Such a committee could have no direct executive power except with the assent of the Dominion people, but it would have the greatest influence in shaping our policy.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

### SINGAPORE HOUSING QUESTION.

#### RENT BOARD DISALLOWS EJECTIONS

Singapore, April 2.

In connection with housing, the Rent Board has refused to allow permanent tenants of certain flats to be turned out in order that the building might be extended. It has rented Raffles Hotel for the accommodation of passers-through.

### BISHOP OF SINGAPORE RETURNING.

Singapore, April 2.

The Bishop of Singapore, who has been working in Mesopotamia and Persia, is expected to return on April 10.

### AIR ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

Singapore, April 2.

General Borton and Captain Smith have arrived in Penang in connection with the air route to Australia. They inspected various sites and proceed via Singapore to the Dutch Indies.

### F.M.S. REFORMS.

Singapore, April 2.

At a meeting of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman urged the forming of a Railway Board, the representation of public bodies on the Federal Council and the appointment of an advisory committee to assist the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London on matters affecting Malaya.

### LOCAL WEDDING.

#### HANDYSIDE-KINROSS.

The wedding took place this morning, at Union Church, of Mr. W. L. Handyside, of Queen's College, and Miss Beatrice Kinross, daughter of Mr. A. H. Kinross, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, and the bride was given away by her father. Those in attendance included Mr. W. Kay, who officiated as "best man" and the Misses Kinross, who acted as bridesmaids. Mr. E. J. Chapman presided at the organ. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where the large number of A. H. Kinross, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, friends who attended the ceremony were present. The honeymoon will be spent on a trip from Hongkong to Coast Forts, via Macao.

## HONGKONG'S HOUSING QUESTION.

### IV.—Some Conclusions.

(Special to the "Telegraph.")

Having presented the case for housing reform and a generous building programme in Hongkong, developed the argument, and made sundry proposals thereon, one must proceed to general conclusions. And, perhaps most important, a way must be shown in which to find the money to finance the proposals made.

First of all, it must be urged, with all the force that one can muster, that the Government must act, and that quickly. The situation demands courage, energy, and long vision. A housing problem exists. The Government must recognise that, and it cannot fail to recognise it. Next Government must recognise that that problem is not irretrievable. Many of the remedies are apparent. Investigation and expert advice may reveal others. These remedies should be applied, with as little delay as possible. With every day of delay the situation grows worse, and industries, loyal British subjects are suffering for the benefit of those who rule by dollar law and very many of them aliens.

It is a primary duty of a Government to see to the good health and general well-being of the community. The Hongkong Government has disgracefully neglected that duty. It is no extenuation to say that it is not the only Government guilty of such neglect. The case must be judged on its own merits.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

Shortly a new Governor will come to Hongkong. He has an unexampled opportunity to win fame and public gratitude by inaugurating, very early in his administration, a bold and extensive policy to cope with one of the biggest tasks that await him. He will soon be aware that though it is the most well-to-do that are feeling the pinch most, the problem is becoming more and more critical with all classes, from himself downwards—he will find that he has to seek to sustain the dignity of his high office from a Government House that is the Colony's shame—in the writer's opinion. The official buildings generally, with the single exception, perhaps, of the Post Office, are far from being a stimulus to official pride. But they can wait awhile longer. Houses are what the Colony wants and must have—houses, and yet more houses. As already stated, a splendid opportunity awaits the new Governor. It is earnestly to be hoped that he will grasp it. Hongkong sorely needs a chief who will sweep away all the old shibboleths which have been the reasons and excuses for the discreditable No-Wanchee-Botherism of past administrations, in no matter more manifest than in that of housing.

It has to be borne in mind that pre-war days are dead and done with. The world has jumped ahead with a great leap. Everywhere change is the order of the day. The Crown Colonies of the British Empire cannot escape wholly some consequences of the vast upheaval—if they did, it would be a great tragedy. The old traditions of Crown Colony government must largely go by the board. The Civil Service itself, in the very nature of its personnel, is likely to undergo drastic changes. The era of ultra-democratic Home Government has not yet noticeably affected what are so truly called the outposts of the Empire, but

the time must come. A Labour Government at Home in the next year or two is almost a probability. Can it be said to be beyond possibility that there will soon be a Socialist Governor of Hongkong? And if there were it is certain that one of the first works to which he would set his hand would be that of housing reform.

But why wait for a Socialist Governor for the performance of such an elementary act of justice to the community?

#### ACQUIRE THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

How to pay for all that must be done? This question, of course, must be answered before anything can be done at all. It is not difficult to answer it.

To begin with, there are the public services, which should belong to the public, but mostly don't, in this Colony. Tramways and gas and electric lighting are now earning good profits, and they have scarcely realised potentialities as revenue producing concerns. The Peak Tramway also is a successful undertaking. So is the Star Ferry. Why, on earth, should the returns, now substantial and in the future certainly much greater, from these essentially public services, go into private pockets? Shareholders residing in luxury in other places than Hongkong are and will be maintained in affluence by money which should rightfully be applied for the common weal (including housing) of the resident population of the Colony.

But, it will be said, the damage is now done, and cannot be helped. True, to some extent. It cannot be helped for the past, and great is the blame-worthiness of those short-sighted individuals who must be held responsible for that—but it can and must be helped for the future. Such public services can be acquired on the public account, and steps should be taken immediately to acquire them. The technicalities and formalities of such proceedings are necessarily tedious and expensive, and every day's delay increases the cost—for the capital value of such services increases surely year by year. There are ways by which it can be provided that the price paid is not excessive, and if those ways are faithfully and resolutely followed, the price will not be heavier than the services are worth to the public.

And when the services are public services, they will be better and cheaper services, for there will be no selfish interests to serve. It will not cost thirty cents to go up the Peak, nor fifteen to cross the harbour. These are extortionate charges. And thus, apart from the better services facilitating the opening up of new suburbs with more houses, the cheaper services will represent an appreciable saving in the householder's monthly budget. He will gain both ways.

If by the folly of former Governments, there stand in the way of progress any absurd grants of monopolies, these should be got rid of in the best manner possible. If necessary, good money will have to be paid to secure their surrender—but anyone who accepts money so paid must stand convicted of theft, however legalised, from the public purse. Such monopolies are monstrous things. And for the future there must be no thought of any new public service, or the extension of any

existing service, being made a matter of private money-making. Let the money be utilised for the benefit of the public who provide it—and the profits will continue even when profiteering ceases. Good management and the natural development of the Colony will ensure that.

#### AN INCOME-TAX.

But the requirement of the public services is as much a matter of principle as of profit. The main thing is for them to be good and sufficient and cheap. If profit also accrues, all the better. The proper development of the services assists in the solution of the housing problem very materially, but cannot be expected to pay for it, though it may offer some assistance. The greater portion of the sum required must come from some other source. That source is taxation.

Taxation! Can't you see the dollar-spinners up in arms at once? The very word is anathema to them. The idea of touching their beautiful dollars! Taxation! It means ruin—it means the loss of every cent's worth of trade—it means the end of Hongkong as a Colony!—the end of the British Empire!—the end of all things!! Most of all, it means no end of trouble with the London office!

And yet it has got to come.

And the taxation that has got to come is not taxation of the common man's tea and tobacco and various necessities of life. He pays heavily enough for those already in all conscience. It is an income-tax that has got to come in Hongkong, an income-tax graded so that the man with the small salary pays little, and the man with the big salary pays a lot, quite a lot, for he can afford it. And not only the incomes of individuals, but the incomes of firms. Millions of dollars are made by the trade of this Colony, and so far as the Colony is concerned thereafter vanish into thin air. Only a very insignificant quota of them can be considered as devoted towards the general development or the social well-being of the Colony. Hongkong enriches very many folk who never visit it, nor care a fig for it so long as they know that, by the presence of a poorly paid garrison, it is a safe deposit for their trading interests. Those folk must in future be content with somewhat less of this arrantly "unearned increment." Maybe they pay income tax in England or elsewhere. That is their affair—and it does not ruin them. If they can "wangle" exemption from that taxation; let them do so, but their income must yield tax to the community which pays it to them. Surely nothing could be more plainly put than that.

#### THE STRAITS "WAR-TAX."

The war has justified both the excess profits tax at Home and an income tax in a Crown Colony, that of the Straits. All the moneyed interests in the Straits are, of course, violently opposed to an income tax, but when they became persuaded that a contribution to war costs was to be expected of them (especially as the war was bringing them bigger profits than ever) they agreed to "a tax on the basis of income" to be called a "War tax." The hateful name "income tax" was to be avoided at all costs! For several years now they have been paying that tax, and not complaining overmuch. Almost everyone of the predicted "unworkable" difficulties has been negotiated with consummate ease, though it must be admitted that this is partly because the tax has not been levied with the extreme exactitude of an income tax proper. In the declaration of income, much has been left to the honesty of the individual, and in a general way it does not appear that the "war-tax" has been seriously abused.

The important point is that to meet an emergency—which happened to be the war—a tax on income was agreed to, and proved quite workable. Now the emergency happens to be housing. The chief fear of the Chinese, as to "inquisitorial methods," has not been justified. It might be under an income tax strictly enforced, but then, why not? One man's income should no more remain a secret than another's. A moment's reference to the Civil Service List, for instance, shows to a dollar the income of any one of our public servants. It is the community that makes the income, and if it wishes to know the extent of that income, not "inquisitorially," but officially and confidentially, in the public interest, then it is ridiculous to suggest that it may or should not know.

The writer disagrees that the imposition of an income tax would cause great trouble. There would certainly be tremendous squealing until it was actually imposed—your dollar-monger is a capital squealer if he thinks squealing will save a dollar or two. But the squealing is absolute "camouflage," if one may make use of a serviceable if much overworked expression. It is merely a means to an end—to prevent taxation—and if it proves ineffective to that end, then squealing will be abandoned, like any other useless "business" ruse.

#### C. OF C. AS SQUEALERS IN CHIEF.

The squealers know very well how fortunate they are to enjoy the security and freedom of a British Colony, and they are prepared to pay for that security and freedom all right. But they will not pay until they are compelled, and they will strain every nerve and device to prevent compulsion. Their attitude is very transparent. Chief of the squealers would undoubtedly be that sacrosanct institution, the Chamber of Commerce—that institution of such powerful influence—far more powerful than it should be! Let an income-tax be proposed, and the Chamber of Commerce would hold a highly indignant meeting and pass a resolution so vigorously worded as to make No-Wanchee-Bother shake his head at the knees.

Of course the Chamber of Commerce will squeal! And one must agree that is asking a great deal to ask a new Governor to get up against the Chamber of Commerce at the very outset of his regime. Duty very often is a most unpleasant thing. We must hope, however, that the new Governor will do his duty. He would be enthusiastically supported therein by nine-tenths of the population of the Colony.

The fact is that taxation is practically unknown in this Colony, and it has got to be known. Money must come from somewhere, and it would not be safe to rely upon its coming indefinitely from opium!

And the chief burden of the inevitable taxation must fall upon the shoulders of those who are making the money. It is an income-tax that the man would find most of the money with which to provide decent and comfortable and sufficient housing accommodation for the public of Hongkong.

#### A COLOMBO DENTAL.

A communique published in Colombo states that the attention of the Governor has been drawn to statements which appeared in the *Press* to the effect that ladies have been insulted by Australian soldiers in Colombo. In justice to the Australian troops His Excellency desires to make it known that all rumours of insults to ladies have been investigated and found to be absolutely unfounded.

### To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.15-16.

### The Weather.

Forecast—rain. Barometer—29.94. Temperature 2 p.m.—66. Humidity 2 p.m.—96.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service to The "Telegraph.")

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Mar. 19.

Silver is quoted at 49.3/16d. The market is steady.

### A DARING HOUSE-BREAKER.

#### A FORTY DAYS' ENTERPRISE.

Standing in the dock at the Police Court this morning, with an unperturbed appearance and showing great interest in the proceedings, was an insignificant-looking Chinese whose stature scarcely reached five feet. Yet this man, according to the admissions he made to the Police, is an experienced house-breaker, a veritable Bill Sykes, whose only limitations consisted in the lack of means that were placed at the disposal of his Western prototype to render access to the contents of safes easy. Yet he found clothing and bedding, the chief articles in which he specialised, equally of use, and with the aid of a skeleton key against which few locks were of any avail, he broke into seven houses in Wanchai in the space of 40 days, and, choosing such bulky articles, carried them away right under the noses of people in the immediate vicinity without their being the wiser.

The history of this self-confessed burglar, compiled from the admissions he made to the police, is interesting in no other respect than as showing the determination with which he carried out his schemes. On February 18 last he broke into the ground floor of No. 41 Sharp Street, and decamped with booty in the shape of several pieces of clothing valued at \$100. Three days later, he visited the same house and stole a further quantity of clothing from the Japanese occupying the second floor. What further designs he had in contemplation against the property of the unfortunate inmates were thwarted by their removal to safer quarters, on the Praya East. In Wanchai Street was the next scene of his activities. Two houses in this locality were robbed in succession within an interval of twelve days, the loss sustained by the victims in clothing and bedding amounting to nearly \$300. Ten days later a house in Mallory Street was entered by the same enterprising thief, and \$324 worth of clothing was stolen. No. 47, Praya East, and No. 19, Spring Garden Lane next received their share of his attention, the former place being robbed on March 23 and the latter the following day. The latter robbery proved to be his last one. Detectives were sent on his trail and he was arrested a few hours later on the same day.

Altogether, the claim for stolen goods set to the account of this man is estimated at \$960. Of this, \$270 worth of goods was recovered by the Police at various pawnshops where he had disposed the loot. Mr. G. N. Orme has adjourned the case until Saturday.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Assembly at 8 p.m.  
Hongkong Gymkhana Club  
First Meeting at Happy Valley



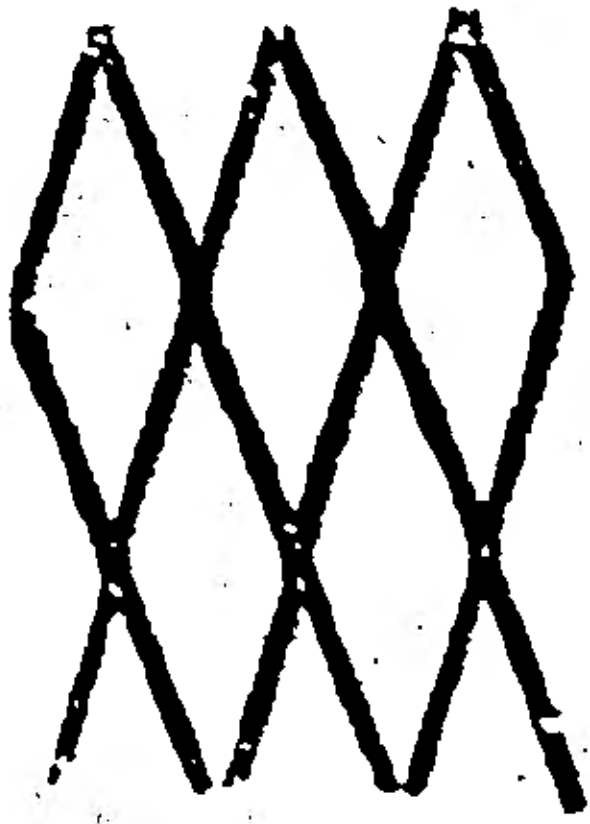
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SPORTING TIT-BITS.

The United States Golf Association do not intend at present to take any steps to abolish the stymie.

The Army Football Association are offering a silver cup to the side showing the best sporting spirit throughout the season.

"Birmingham sportsmen are having a conference with a view to taking action to preserve their open spaces for playing purposes.

J. Bannerman, captain of Glasgow High School, goes to Glasgow University next winter. He promises to develop into a great forward.

Neither Sinclair nor W. Wilson, of the Heart of Midlothian, who are reserve "wingers" for the International League game at Birmingham, is likely to be called upon.

"Rugby football is the finest character-forming sport in the world," so wrote Brigadier-General Godfrey Meynell in advocating that Winchester School should go in for Rugby.

The well-known cricketer, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, is an advocate of an eight-hours day for wives, many of whom, he says, have to work more like 16 hours a day because the husband and others make such demands upon their services.

J. E. Meredith, the famous American athlete, now safely home after service in France with the American Air Force, has retired from the track. He retains two world's records—47.25 secs. for the quarter, and 1 min. 51.910 secs. for the half mile.

Mr. George Mackenzie, president of the Edinburgh Northern Harriers, will be very proud of Mr. R. A. Hay's elevation to the presidency of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, and so are all who have followed that gentleman's athletic career.

Hugh Roden, the clever Musselburgh boxer, who captivated the American fancy and won many honours when he crossed the herringpond a few years ago, came to Britain as a soldier, of Uncle Sam, and has now gone back to his Transatlantic home.

"Fanny" Walden, the English football player and Northampton cricketer, is returning soon from Italy. He is so small in stature that when he appeared with his bag at the county cricket ground for his first match he was sent by the gateman to the entrance for boys.

Before leaving the Fifth of Forth the Admiral and officers of the American squadron presented Dunfermline Golf Club with a silver cup for annual competition. Gifts were also made to the club by the British naval officers in recognition of the courtesy extended to them, the club at one period granting them the free use of the course.

Golf is a diversion which the Army of Occupation has reintroduced into Rhineland, and rough courses are being laid out. There was a Cologne Golf Club existing on the outskirts of the city before the war, but the German Army undertook with enthusiasm the task of destroying such an enemy institution, and turned the links into a school for storm troops, so that it is now a mass of trenches, dugouts, and training obstacles.

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Reading between the lines of the meeting of the Welsh Rugby clubs, one gets the impression that the Welsh Rugby Union were disappointed at the attitude taken up by the English Union in the matter of allowing Northern Union players to take part in amateur games. The Welshmen had hoped that the English Union would have been with them on the question, in which case they would have been in a position to fight Scotland and Ireland at the International Board meeting, for presumably the representatives of the latter two countries would have been dead against making any concessions to the professionals. The English Union's attitude, probably saved a general flare up. It is safe to say that Scotland and Ireland would never have played against countries that permitted Northern Unionists to appear in their club or international teams.



## LAND.

## WHAT IS ITS VALUE?

Writing in the *Daily News*, S. L. Bensusan says—  
It has been freely stated that the Government is about to acquire large tracts of land in Scotland for purposes of afforestation, and considerable areas in England for returned soldiers who wish to settle down first as small holders and finally as free holders. The statements have aroused a measure of comment and suspicion—not perhaps without some justification. Many people declare that landowners, seeing the difficulties that the future holds for them, are taking advantage of the present rather inflated price of property. Why a landowner should not sell when prices are high is a question nobody stays to answer; but in truth he is only doing that which given equal opportunity, everybody would be likely to do. Landlords have passed through very bad times, and most of them find that the proceeds of land sales invested in taxed and supported Government stock yield more than the rent that has been taxed, super-taxed, and reduced by the demands for repairs.

## TWENTY YEARS PURCHASE.

The landlord is well within his right to sell. The question we have to ask ourselves, if the Government is going to turn buyer, is whether the present rather inflated price is too high. Should it not be based upon the pre-war rental value, and at most a twenty-year valuation? For the ordinary man who selects an estate to fit the title he proposes to purchase or becomes a landlord because he hopes for an increase of social status by so doing, we may be content to say "Careful, empty!" The State is on a different footing, for it is spending the public money. The reason why land is standing at a comparatively tall figure just now is that the Government has fixed high prices for corn. These prices are guaranteed down to the year 1922. For anything we know to the contrary the harvest of 1923 may yield crops that have to compete with Russia, India, Canada, Australia, the United States, New Zealand, and the Argentine. In this case prices will fall with a run, and unless wages are to fall with them—a very grievous happening—the farmer will be bankrupt in a year or two. If wages do fall, there can be no economic rent for the hundreds of thousands of new houses we are promised; there will be no incentive for Labour to remain on the land; at best it will tend to seek the Overseas Dominions; cultivation must needs decline and land values slip away to the figures of the eighties and early nineties of last century, when there were plenty of farms held for rates, tithes, and repairs, and there was no lack of land that could be purchased at five or six pounds an acre.

Against the need of the countryside for prices that will enable the farmer to live and pay the modern, reasonable wage that will enable the village to thrive, and our fine, lost yeoman class to be reconstituted, we have the clamant appeal of the industrial centres for the cheap loaf. Whether the modern scale of wages is going to affect the need for bread at fivepence or sixpence it is not for me to consider here; whether the Government can solve the problem by buying the foreign imported corn and selling at a profit for the benefit of the home grower—all these questions await a wise solution. At present no member of the Labour Party and no member of the agricultural industry appears able to reconcile conflicting interests; and yet it is only by the solution of this problem that the fair value of land can be ascertained.

## A FALL IN PRICES?

If the price of agricultural produce is to be maintained, an economic rent may fairly be taken, as has been suggested above, to stand for five per cent. of the capital value. Land that is well worth a pound per acre to hire may be worth twenty pounds an acre to buy; and on this basis you may find the great potato and corn lands in very favoured parts worth, from fifty to eighty pounds an acre while light, dry, sandy soils may be sold well in bulk for seven. Nobody is going to sell the best lands, and there should be no buyers for the worst. On the other hand, if the farmer is going to be left to face overseas competition unaided, and required to pay the greatly advanced prices, not alone for labour, but for every article of farm use, there

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## GENERAL NEWS.

## FOCH PROFESSORSHIP.

At Oxford University recently in Congregation, the statute establishing the Marshal Foch Professorship of French Literature, founded by Sir Basil Zaharoff, was introduced by the President of Magdalen, Sir Herbert Warren. The professorship, he said, was to be of the value of £200 a year, making it a first-rate chair. The remainder of the income of the fund was to be devoted, first, to providing for occasional lectures by distinguished French savants, and, next, to the establishing of travelling scholarships to take young students to France.

## APPOINTMENT OF K.C.'S.

The Lord Chancellor, in a letter to the Attorney-General, states that he is advised that the progress of demobilisation justifies the view that a further creation of K.C.'s can be recommended to the King in the first week of April, at the same time safeguarding the interests of those members of the profession who have been serving in the forces. Sir Gordon Hewart agrees with the Lord Chancellor as to the proposed time. The number of "silks" to be appointed this time is large, the last general creation having been so far back as October, 1914.

## GIRL STOWAWAYS.

The United States transport *Louisville* has arrived at New York having on board two girl stowaways named Isabel and Gertrude Smith, who are cousins, and both 19 years old. They boarded the ship at Liverpool. The girls were detained at Ellis Island pending inquiries as to whether they were aided in their scheme by soldiers. The girls declare they sought the adventure themselves.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Henriette, P. Noronha and family desire to thank their friends for the kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement, and for the many beautiful floral tributes which were sent.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

## AIMING AT WORLD PEACE.

The whole world will be glad to know that, with many of the preliminary difficulties adjusted, the Allied statesmen now in Paris are making more marked progress towards the attainment of peace. When one stops and considers the many matters on which even the Entente nations might have seriously differed, we think it will be generally agreed that a tremendous amount of work has been done since the assembling of the delegates in the French capital. It was only some four months ago that the first Armistice was signed, but in that time hundreds of issues, some of the utmost delicacy, have been straightened out, until now we are on the eve of the presentation of the Peace Treaty to the German plenipotentiaries. By degrees we have come to learn of some of the conditions which will be imposed on the Germans, and from what has been disclosed it is clear that, whilst observing strict justice, the Allies are not going to deal in any soft-hearted manner with Germany, the conquered. Their task is to punish the Germans for their crimes against humanity, to secure reparation as far as that is possible, and at the same time to impose such safeguards as will make another world conflagration out of the question.

From a Council of Ten, the Allied body has now been reduced to a Council of Four, so that the final steps towards peace may be hastened. Japan, a French message says, is not to be included amongst "the Big Four," as she has few matters of concern in the purely European settlement. That appears to be a just standpoint, for, after all, the war has been mainly fought, and certainly decided, on European soil, and it is to a European nation that the Treaty of Peace is to be applied. Japan has had a free voice in the deliberations up to the present, and there is no doubt that her claims outside of Europe will be fully considered in the terms of the settlement when finally drawn up. But it is not only peace with Germany that the Allies are seeking to reach; they want world peace. At the moment, the Russian and Hungarian situations are preventing such a development, and it is therefore only right that the new Council of Four should take into early account the peril which is thus involved. Both the countries named are in the grip of Bolshevism, and both are groping about in the dark, like blind men without leaders. The Bolsheviks are a destructive force, but what these nations need is not tearing down so much as building up. It will be for the Allies, therefore, to seek to extricate them from the terrible tangle into which they have got themselves.

M. Pichon says that it is the French Government's desire that Russia should organise herself and become a great Republic, and in that statement he also speaks for the Entente as a whole. If the Russians and the Hungarians could only see it, the Allies would be their greatest helpers at this time of crisis. It is to their interest, and to the interest of humanity in general, that peace, concord and good government should come to these distressed lands. There is no desire on the part of the Entente that either Russia or Hungary should slip back into the old ways of reaction and oppression. By their help to the really sincere Russian revolutionists, the Czechs, the Croats and others, the Allies have shown that they sympathise with the rightful aspirations of hitherto oppressed peoples. So they want to see Russia, and Hungary too, firmly set upon a new path whose goal shall be true freedom and liberty. Nothing less than a lasting world peace is the aim in view. The prayer of all civilised peoples will be that "the Big Four" may fully accomplish the great task which has been laid upon them to fulfil.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## FORTUNATE EMPLOYEES.

We referred on Tuesday to the spirit of progress animating the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. It is also very gratifying to note that the Company, in its prosperity, has not forgotten the members of the staff, whose loyal and efficient work has made possible the very satisfactory state of affairs. The bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries is fully deserved. Another innovation is the institution of a Provident Fund and other firms might well take their time from this lead. The knowledge that old age is provided for must create a feeling of greater contentment, for there is nothing more conducive to good work and greater energy than that feeling. It also relieves employees from an extra strain on their finances, which is a great consideration in these days of high cost of living. Better provision is also being made for the Dock Company's employees, and a new housing scheme is well under way. It is again the employees' interests are being carefully studied, and everything is being done for their comfort and health. All this will make for greater prosperity, from which all concerned will no doubt greatly benefit. The significance of the policy followed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company should not be too lightly passed over. It is a sign of the times that firms who employ a large number of hands realise that they must concern themselves with the welfare of their employees far more than in the old days, for such a policy has been proved to be an indispensable factor to progress and prosperity. All concerned are to be highly congratulated.

## A PRETTY PAIR.

The ex-Kaiser is seen in the real light of a coward in the letter to Little Willie from which we printed an extract in our telegram columns yesterday. This letter was written a couple of days or so before the Armistice, and in it the man who once considered himself the All Highest speaks of his resolve, "after a severe mental struggle," to leave the Army because it could no longer guarantee his safety, but advises his son to stick to his post until the conclusion of the Armistice. In other words, the ex-Kaiser was taking no chances himself but did not worry about the safety of his own son's skin. Apparently, the ex-Crown Prince imagined that he was still a great military man, for he asked the Socialist head of the Government for permission to remain in his post and undertook to bring the Army home in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. But Herr Ebert cannot have thought much of Little Willie's prowess, for he refused the request, whereupon the rejected one decided, "with deep emotion and after hard struggles," to slip away to a neutral country. Both Big Wilhelm and Little Wilhelm appear to have done a good deal of "struggling" in the matter and also to have been torn by emotion. But it is likely that they will yet be called upon to go through many more struggles and plenty of emotion also before the final curtain is rung down on their activities.

## THE ERA OF WOMAN.

The plea that women should have a place on the permanent Boards and Commissions to be established in connection with the League of Nations is another sign of the democratic times in which we are living. Their cause is being espoused, we are informed, by leading Paris statesmen, it being especially felt that their services will be of utility when consideration is being given to international hygiene and labour problems. There is no argument that we know of that can successfully refute that contention. If we come down to purely local affairs we find that even in Hong Kong there is talk of the advisability of women inspectors being appointed in the event of factory legislation being passed here. But has not the time come when we should have women members of the Legislative Council and the Sanitary Board? In the case of the latter, there is already one serving in an official capacity as Medical Officer of Health, but what about having women popularly elected? And if there are women M.P.'s at home, why not women Legislative Councillors in Hong Kong? We fear that the gentler sex are not getting their deserts here. Why, we have not even one on the Peace Celebrations Committee. Why not?

## DAY BY DAY.

INTUITION IS WHAT SOME PEOPLE CLAIM TO HAVE WHEN THEY SUCCEED IN MAKING A GOOD GUESS.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during March totalled 1.77-inch.

There were notified yesterday one fatal case each of plague, small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. All the victims were Chinese.

Intending exhibitors at the forthcoming Dog, Cat and Poultry Show are reminded that entries close on Saturday, the 5th instant.

The Government Wireless School on the Bund at Canton is now enrolling 90 students. The instruction is given inside the Naval Training Station.

The Mohammedan members of the Hongkong Police Force will entertain the British Officers, N. C. Officers, Mohammedan Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners of the H. K. S. B. R. G. A. to dinner at the Central Police Station at 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 5th instant.

According to the report from the contractors in the Canton Municipality, the outside city walls have been half pulled down, about 8,000 feet in length. The residents are reluctant in yielding their homes to the public, although they will be well compensated.

We have received from the local office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Company a copy of Pacific Mail, a magazine published by the Company's Head Office in San Francisco. It is splendidly produced, admirably illustrated and contains many items of Far Eastern interest.

The Colonial Secretary notifies us that the following telegram has been received from the Chief Cable Censor, London:—"Telegrams both personal and commercial now allowed with Estonia and with Poland from April 1st. Also with Austria from April 2nd, but not Hungary. Service uncertain and telegrams liable to delay."

The attention of steamship agents and operators is called to the fact that instructions have been received from the Department of State revoking its circular requiring crew lists of all vessels proceeding to the United States to be filed by the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong, and such lists are no longer required.

The Hongkong thief finds a use for everything, even for flower pots. One thief who had a mania for these articles was sent to the Victoria Gaol last year. But this did not deter him from pursuing his hobby. He was yesterday caught after stealing two plant pots from No. 6, Caine Road, the residence of Mr. Carlos E. Tavares, and was to-day given six weeks by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, occupied by Estate Hamilton, was at 1.30 a.m. this morning broken into by a thief who got into one of the upper rooms and stole \$250 in banknotes from a drawer. He was discovered by a houseboy, who gave the alarm and the thief was handed over to a constable. The thief made a desperate effort to clear himself when he was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell. "I lost much money in gambling, I took only \$5. I did not break open the door; it was already open. I did not steal; as soon as I was perceived I put the money back and did not touch it again." This string of excuses was cut short by the magistrate exclaiming:—"Three months' hard labour."

## MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

[BY "ENHARMONIC"]

Mr. Harold Bauer, who is described as being one of the best pianists now before the public, has been giving highly appreciated recitals in New York. In his programmes, the pianist has been setting a good example by choosing the works of American authors. He recently opened a Mac Dowell season and delighted his audiences with renderings of that composer's sonatas. Another neglected American composer, Percy Grainger, has also received attention from Bauer. There is a uniqueness in Grainger's playing of his own pieces just as in Kreisler's renderings of his own works. But all the other violinists play Kreisler pieces because the public dotes on them. For the same reason pianists should play Grainger.

In an article "Music After the War" written in a home paper, Mr. Kalisch referred indirectly to the theory that it is the beaten nation that produces the best music. I have heard of that theory being put forward as an explanation of the beautiful quality of some of the Welsh folk songs. But this is mere conjecture as no one knows who wrote the songs and it is going too far to assume that he was a member of any particular race. In general, it may be taken that a composition is not written by a nation but by a man. However, we have the beaten nation and it remains to be seen whether theory has any foundation in fact.

Before the war, we were in the habit of accepting anything that was composed by a German and adverse criticisms were exceedingly rare when the Teuton provided the score. I do not think the reason for that attitude was a desire unduly to promote German musical interests in England; rather was it due to the fact that we had been in the habit of regarding the German as top-dog in matters musical and beyond criticism. That is true of the old German masters, but the war has brought us to realise that modern German composers had, to a certain degree, been living on their country's reputation.

I was present at Queen's Hall on the occasion of the first performance of the Domestic Symphony of Strauss and I think the general idea among the enthusiasts of the audience was that the work was a colossal failure, and indeed the accompaniment has rarely been included in home musical programmes since. Yet the critics praised the work, I believe simply because it was German and therefore must be a masterpiece. We can do without the modern German composer quite easily, for the reason that composers of other nationalities can beat them in the long run. For instance, Germany has not produced a modern composer who could hold a candle to Debussy.

Reading the musical notes in the home papers, I notice there is a regular glut of concertos, operas, chamber music and the like, and it rather increases the desire to get away from a place like Hong Kong where the musical "feasts" occur at such rare intervals that one is reduced to the borders of total starvation. But I find that it is not necessary to go so far as England for satisfaction; for last Sunday the following programme was given in the Town Hall at Shanghai:

1. Overture—"Cleopatra".....Enma.
2. Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello.....Beethoven.
- (a) Allegro.
- (b) Adagio Contabile.
- (c) Scherzo-Allegro Assai.
- (d) Finale-Presto.
- The Moscow Trio.
- "Dance of the Hours" from the Opera La Gioconda.....Puccini.
- Symphonic Variations.....(Cello Solo).....Beethoven.
- Mr. O. Bakalchikoff.
- "Norwegian Carnival".....Grendson.

A programme to make one's mouth water!

## HON. MR. LANDALE'S RETIREMENT.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS IN THE EAST.

We understand that at the end of this month the Hon. Mr. David Landale, will be retiring from the firm of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd. He severs all connection with Hong Kong and the Far East after an association of thirty years. The Hon. Mr. Landale has been a prominent business man in the Colony and a well-known figure in local finance. He is a Director of all the best joint-stock companies here. His retirement will cause vacancies on the Boards of Directors of several local companies.

In all probability, Mr. John Johnstone, who is coming from Shanghai to step into the shoes of Mr. David Landale, will take his place on the Directorate of these concerns.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale was born at Appleburgh on August 6, 1868, and was educated at Feles College, Edinburgh. After a few years spent in the service of the Royal Bank of Scotland and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, he joined Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. in March, 1890.

At different periods, he had been stationed at Swatow, Hong Kong and Shanghai. It was at the beginning of 1907, when Mr. Kewick was transferred to Hong Kong, that Mr. Landale was placed in charge of the firm's interests at Shanghai. For a number of years Mr. Landale took a prominent part in the public and social life of Shanghai. Excepting during two years he had been a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council continuously since 1900. He was chairman of the Finance Committee in 1903-04 and was elected Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council in May 1907. His recreation is chiefly polo and shooting. He is a steward of the Jockey Club. In February, 1902, he married Mildred, the second daughter of Mr. John Fortune, of Bengaim, Kircudbrightshire.

Although business has become so highly organised and the stress of competition so great that it is impossible for any firm to hold a monopoly such as that enjoyed by the East India Company in the eighteenth century there are usually one or two business houses still in every great commercial centre that eclipse all rivals. Thus, in the China trade there are few companies whose business ramifications stretch like a net-work along the entire coast. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. have been engaged in the import and export trade from the days when China was first opened to the foreigner, and from then until now have been steadily extending the scope of their operations. The founder of this, the premier British mercantile house in the Far East, was Dr. William Jardine, at one time an officer in the service of the Honourable East India Company. Associated with him from its earliest days were Messrs. James Matheson (afterwards Sir James Matheson, Bart., of the Lewis) and Mr. Hollingworth Magniac. In the early days of this business connection, Dr. Jardine made trading voyages between India and China, Mr. James Matheson remaining in India to attend to the disposal of produce brought by his friend, Dr. Jardine, from the Far East, whilst in Macao and Canton Mr. Magniac acted as agent for the sale of goods imported by the Doctor from India and the Straits. As time went on by these gentlemen increased so considerably that in 1827 Dr. Jardine and Mr. Matheson found it necessary to take up residence permanently in Macao, moving up to Canton in the season, as was the custom in those early days.

In 1842, having been driven out of Macao owing to the short-sighted policy of the Portuguese authorities, the firm transferred its headquarters to the then barren island of Hong Kong, where the isolated promontory of East Point was purchased, substantial offices, godowns and dwelling houses erected and a slipway laid down for the hauling up and rearing of the fleet of schooners and brigs employed by the firm in the coasting trade of that day.

With the advent of steam and telegraph, the method of conducting business in the Far East underwent a radical change and to a very great extent the "merchant" was displaced by the "commission agent." Those controlling the

## TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tai Fat Po Service.)

Peking, April 2

Evidence of foreign intrigues has been discovered in regard to the Mongolian situation. It is reported that a decision has been arrived at to immediately dispatch three brigades to the frontier.

Mr. C. T. Wong, one of the delegation, cables the utmost necessity of the cancellation of the twenty-one demands, otherwise the direct return of Kiaschow will amount to nothing.

Owing to the quarrel at the Cabinet meeting between the Finance and War Ministers, Kun Wan-pang, War Minister, has also tendered his resignation.

Shanghai, April 2

Kung Sun-cham, Minister of Finance, returned to Peking yesterday with Chu Shu-tang but he has not returned to the Finance Ministry as yet.

Cheung Sai-ki, the special official on Shensi affairs, wired that he will begin the delimitation of boundaries on the last instant and that he has already sent a private code telegram to Tang Shas-yi to this effect.

The Southern delegates held a meeting yesterday and decided to reply to contradicting the presidential mandate hurrying the reopening of the peace negotiations. They are now drafting a telegram for reply.

The Southern delegation proposed to-day that the North and South each send one representative to Fokien to settle the armistice there, and that the North send Admiral Sah, but Chu Kai-ken says that it is inadvisable to send such prominent officers. He also added that the reopening of the Peace Conference will settle everything.

The Commercial Union bodies of Shanghai held a meeting yesterday and decided again to interview both delegations before taking the final steps towards peace. They appointed four representatives to see Tang Shai-yi who promised to re-open the peace negotiations on receipt of Cheung Sai-ki's telegram proving that Shensi has already stopped fighting and to see Chu Kai-ken, who made the same promise.

## \$100 FOR SINKING U-BOAT.

Bounty was awarded in the Prize Court recently for the sinking of the U16 in the North Sea on May 10 last. An affidavit by Lieut. Thomas Alfred Tew, R.N.R., stated that he was serving in E34 under the command of Lieut. R. J. Pulleyne, R.N., D.S.O., D.S.C., which sank the U16. One survivor was rescued and taken prisoner. Most of the officers and men on E34 had since been killed, the submarine having been lost at sea. Lieut. Tew was the senior surviving officer. At the rate of \$5 per head of the crew of the destroyed craft, Lord Starnedale made an award of \$100 prize bounty.

policy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. were, fortunately, shrewd enough to fall into line with the altered state of affairs before it was too late and thus escaped the disaster which overtook so many of the grand old China houses.

From its early days, a fundamental principle of "Ewo" has been that its senior positions should be filled and the controlling influence exercised by the immediate relations and descendants of its founders. So far there has never been wanting a cadet of either family successfully to guide the destinies of the enterprise, so well indicated by these shrewd and able Scots.

With all that concerns the welfare of the Colony of Hong Kong those connected with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. have ever been closely identified. Streets bear the name of long departed partners, the City Hall was built mainly owing to the public-spirited generosity of Sir Robert Jardine, while on the Legislative and Executive Councils it has been seldom noticed that the firm's representative has not held a seat.

Mr. Brooke-Smith, we understand, becomes manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. at Shanghai in place of Mr. Johnston. He has recently returned from Home.



## NOTICE.

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## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE CHAPLAIN'S  
RESIGNATION.

In connection with the resignation of the Rev. A.T.W. Dowling as Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the following letter from the Hon. Treasurer of the Church, together with a financial statement, shows that the Church will not be involved in any financial loss as a result of the resignation.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1919.  
Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, M.A.,  
Kowloon.

Dear Sir,  
I beg to inform you that it has been decided by the Vestry to make you an allowance of \$50.00 per month for rent for the months of January, February and March, owing to your residing outside the Vicarage.

As informed you verbally, the Vestry do not desire the refund of the cost of your passage from England, but from our conversation I understand that it is your wish to return the amount and that you would like same deducted from what is due to you.

I therefore beg to hand you enclosed account, showing a balance in your favour of \$30.83, for which amount I have much pleasure in handing you a cheque herewith.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

N. L. H. RAILTON.

Hon. Treasurer, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Rev. A. T. W. Dowling, M.A.,  
in account with the Hon. Treasurer,  
St. Andrew's Church,  
Kowloon.

Stipend for month of  
March, 1919... \$ 333.33  
Rent Allowance for  
January, February,  
March @ \$50 per  
month ... 150.00

\$ 483.33  
Less refund of passage  
from England, \$72  
(as per N.Y.K. 1st  
class passage—see  
attached tariff) & ex-  
change 2/2-16 ... 152.50

\$ 330.83

## THE GYMKHANA.

## TRAINING TIMES.

The following gallops on a wet sand-course were timed this morning:

Pink Eye, 1 mile.—35;  
1.08.2/5; 1.41.1/5; 2.14.4/5.  
Malcolm, 1 mile.—37.2/5; 1.12;  
1.46.2/5; 2.19.4/5.  
Maybe, 3/4 mile.—32 1/5;  
1.04 1/5.  
Swallow, 1 mile.—20 2/5;  
1.11.2/5; 1.45.2/5; 2.19.  
Greyhound, 3/4 mile.—38 2/5;  
1.13; 1.47.  
Wedding Bells, 3/4 mile.—  
37.4/5; 1.10.2/5; 1.43 1/5.  
Rochester, 3/4 mile.—32 3/5;  
1.04 1/5; 1.33 2/5.  
Salamander, 3/4 mile.—34;  
1.05; 1.37.3/5.  
Vivat, 3/4 mile.—34; 1.07.3/5;  
1.41.  
Smokebox, 3/4 mile.—37; 1.12-  
1/5; 1.46.3/5.  
Viola (late Burst Length), 3/4  
mile.—37; 1.02; 1.46; 2.18 1/5.  
Alexander, 3/4 mile.—1.39 3/5;  
last 3/4, 31.3/5.  
Morning Star, 3/4 mile.—39  
3/5; 1.15; 1.48.2/5.  
Daleman, 3/4 mile.—36 2/5;  
1.12; 1.47.

## VOLLEY BALL.

HONGKONG'S WIN OVER  
CANTON.

The return match in the Inter-  
port Volley Ball Competition was  
played at Queen's College yester-  
day at 3.30 p.m., when the  
Hongkong team composed of  
some of the best players from  
Queen's College, St. Paul's  
College and South China Athletic  
Club, met the Canton team and  
an exciting game was witnessed.

The visiting team was composed  
of fine strapping lads selected  
from the Canton Schools and  
other institutions, and that they  
were of the best was evidenced  
by the tip-top form they showed  
during the match. The Colony's  
team suffered a reverse at their  
hands in the first match played  
at Canton, which was held at the  
beginning of last month, a defeat  
which was coupled with hard  
training was the chief factor  
which contributed to the eventual  
success of the local team in the  
present game, in which they  
secured a decided victory.

The first set of the game was  
evenly played. The local team  
led at the start. After 10 minutes'  
play, the scores drew level, but  
eventually the set went to the  
Hongkong team by 21-11.

In the second set, the Canton  
team secured the lead and kept  
it throughout the set. The first  
15 minutes' play ended in the  
scores standing at—10-11. The  
local team made desperate efforts  
to wipe out the difference. They  
were unable to make much  
headway, and the set finished  
at 21-14 in favour of Canton.

It was in the final set that the  
superiority of the Hongkong  
team asserted itself. This set  
proved to be short-lived one.  
The Hongkong team kept piling  
up the scores from the start, with  
hardly a break. As in the  
previous sets, Po Sik Wai was  
the mainstay of the local  
team. He was responsible  
for many tricky deliveries of the  
ball which ended with disastrous  
results for the Cantonites. The  
exultation of the spectators rose  
in proportion to the mounting of  
the scores. With incredible regu-  
larity the ball was thrown  
from hand to hand, each throw  
being punctuated by the specta-  
tors counting, "One, two, three."  
Invariably at the count "three"  
the ball was precipitated over to  
the Canton side, when it had the  
uncanny habit of slipping  
through the many waiting hands.  
The continuous scores won by  
the Hongkong team must have  
proved very discouraging to their  
opponents. The set was too  
quickly finished. It did  
not last more than 20  
minutes, and ended with Hong-  
kong winner with the decided  
advantage of 21-4 to its credit.

Hongkong, having thus carried  
off two sets out of three, was duly  
declared the winner of the match.  
There will probably be another  
match, a trial one, to be  
held at Canton, when a selection  
will be made of the best players  
to represent China at the forth-  
coming Olympic Games which  
are to be held at Manila.

## USELESS MEN-OF-WAR.

The Swedish National Com-  
mittee of Defence has unanimou-  
sly reported against the proposal  
to convert men-of-war into  
passenger ships, stating that care-  
ful investigation has proved this  
to be a most difficult problem,  
both from the technical as well as  
from the economic point of view.

CANTON CABLE  
DEADLOCK.

## THE LATEST STEP.

A circular from the Chinese  
Telegraph Administration in  
Canton has been sent to all  
foreign firms on Shameen to the  
effect that "a telegram has been  
received from the Hongkong  
Chinese Telegraph Office stating  
that they are instructed  
by the Hongkong Govern-  
ment that with the exception  
of Hongkong Government telegrams or  
vice versa all other telegrams are  
to be suspended. Please note."

This is further to the report  
that the Office on the Shameen  
had been closed and the Staff  
withdrawn from the said Office  
until further notice.

## GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick  
person as medicine, more so in  
most cases. A badly chosen diet  
may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite  
is the best guide to follow; in  
sickness the appetite is often  
fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic  
will keep most people in good  
health. Dr. Williams' pink pills  
for pale people are the most  
popular tonic medicine in the  
world, harmless, non-alcoholic,  
and certain in their action, which  
is to build up the blood and to  
restore vitality to the run-down  
system. For growing girls who  
become thin and pale, for pale  
tired men and women, for old  
people who fail in strength, Dr.  
Williams' pink pills are an ideal  
tonic.

If your blood is thin and  
watery, if your digestion gives  
you trouble, if you have rheumatic  
pains, an aching back, nervous  
headaches, a general sense of  
inefficiency or weakness, you will  
do well to begin Dr. Williams'  
pink pills to-day. Any medicine  
dealer can supply you, one bottle  
will be sent to you for \$1.50, six  
for \$8, by the Dr. Williams'  
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To enable those who give these  
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Medicine Co. will send on request,  
free a diet book, "What to Eat  
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useful information, and whether  
you are well or ill it is a good  
book to have.

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The story of a deserted wife who remained true to her husband to the end. And the end—well,  
there's a great climax to this fine story. There are also the kiddies you liked so much in  
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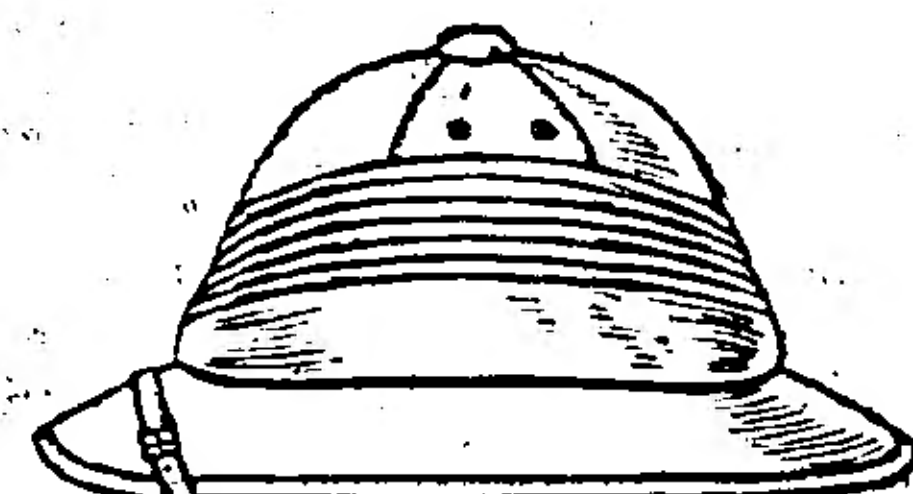
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After using "LAZARITE" we guarantee that your  
glasses will not "steam" when at TENNIS, GOLFING,  
RIFLE SHOOTING, or DRINKING and EATING  
anything HOT.

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the lenses after applying the "LAZARITE" cloth.

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S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
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Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
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MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	25 June.	14 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	9 July.	30 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	24 July.	11 Aug.
MONTEAGLE	15 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.

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The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "ECLIPSE"	14th April.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

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		FRI. 4th
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## SHIPPING NEWS.

JAPANESE SHIPPING ENTERPRISE.

Advices from Portland (Oregon) state that frequent visits of Japanese steamship representatives, all of whom have gone carefully over the facilities of Portland's harbour and left with considerable data of existing conditions, as well as the outline for future port development, have caused shipping men to wonder whether it is simply that cursory inspections are being conducted or that the Japanese intend placing ships on the Portland-Oriental route, if possible, before American interests can complete their plans. The latest harbour examination was made recently by Mr. F. Mikura, representing an influential Japanese corporation. In company with Mr. Frank Randall, assistant secretary of the Commission of Public Docks, Mr. Mikura went from the new St. John's municipal terminal to the shipyards at the south end of the harbour. He continued on to San Francisco. Mr. W.D.B. Dodson, secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, says that during the last few months from 12 to 15 Japanese steamship men have visited Portland, all bent on obtaining first-hand information of conditions, costs, docking facilities and trade prospects. All have appeared impressed, he says, but no definite assurances have been forthcoming as to their future policy. Among the lines that have sent agents here are the Osaka Shosen Kaishiki Kaisha, Yamashita Kisen Kaishiki Kaisha, Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Meanwhile the Pacific Steamship Co. has announced its determination to provide a Portland-Oriental service immediately after the United States Shipping Board releases steel steamers for the purpose.

## INDIAN SHIPPING CONTROL.

Delhi, February 21.—A press communique issued says:—In order to maintain adequate supplies of foodstuffs in India during the coming months, the Government of India find it necessary to continue to exercise a certain degree of control over shipping in Indian waters. Hitherto this control has been exercised in respect of British vessels by arrangement with the Ministry of Shipping and in respect of foreign vessels by virtue of powers conferred on the Government of India by Rule 14A of the Defence of India Rules. On the termination of the Lines Requisition Scheme the Ministry of Shipping are retaining the power of licensing and direction of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom and it is necessary that similar power should be exercised in respect of vessels registered in Indian ports. The powers conferred by Rule 14A of the Defence of India Rules have, therefore, by notification in the "Gazette of India" been extended to include the licensing and direction of all vessels not registered at ports in the United Kingdom, and owners of such vessels are required to obtain licenses from the Agent to the Shipping Controller in Bombay before proceeding to sea and to submit such licenses to the Collectors of Customs at the various ports at the time of applying for port clearance.

## SHANGHAI PORT.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Johnstone (presiding) said:—We must look with favour on any schemes for the improvement of a port which has Shanghai's potentialities as a distributing centre, but we must also be careful to note that the balance of the tendency for shipping to go from one port to another is a delicate one, that shipping means trade, and we must be careful to see that trade is not driven away as the result of costly works which might demand too great a tax on the entry of ships into the port or on merchandise which might seek and find a less costly distributing centre elsewhere. Neither can Shanghai wisely commit itself to these colossal schemes until there is such an assurance of a bulk and constancy of trade as will give opportunity to justify the expense they would involve.

## SHIPPING.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	6th Apr. at d'light
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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Shansi	8th Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	8th Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	10th Apr. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
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Steamer	From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjilatjap	Shanghai	2nd Apr.	4th Apr.	Java
Tjilatjap	Java	2nd Apr.	26th Apr.	Java
Tjilatjap	Japan	5th Apr.	6th Apr.	Java

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
*Haihong	J. W. Evans	SUN., 6th Apr. at 11 a.m.
*Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 11th Apr. at 1 p.m.

\*Army Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Kongsang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Suisang	Tues., 8th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Tues., 8th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Mausang	Tues., 8th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Yunsang	Fri., 11th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Fuzhou. Passengers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Fuzhou and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow and Borneo Line. One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having speed 14 knots (1000 tons) (for details see).

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and Lohed Dams.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Walsby and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The American & Manchuria Line S.S. "VITABOEN" left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The P. & O. S.S. "INNAMINGA" left Hongkong for the Port on the 29th inst. and is due here on the 4th April at about noon.

The T. K. K. PERLA MARU recently released from War service will leave Nagasaki, March 31st, direct for Hongkong, arriving here April 4th.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama for Vancouver on the 25th March, and is due at Vancouver on or about the 9th April.

The R.M.S. S.S. KEYWEST left Yokohama for Moji on the 1st April and is due at Moji on or about the 3rd April.

The R.M.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 2nd April, and is due at Kobe on or about the 3rd April.

The T. K. K. is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the S.S. "TOKYO MARU" left San Francisco March 24th, and is due to arrive at this port on April 2nd.















## NOTICES

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held at the registered office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital be converted by increasing beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of £25 each with the sum of £100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £5 each with the sterling equivalent of £20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article.

## EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.

- "107 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Society which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or any portion thereof are proposed to be set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

## BONDS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.

- "108a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

- "108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.
- Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
- Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

## BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1919, at 5 o'clock p.m., when the following resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Company as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital be converted by increasing beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £1,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £5 each.
2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Company of the nominal value of £12.5 each with the sum of £6.25 paid up thereon be converted into two shares of the nominal value of £2.5 each with the sterling equivalent of £7.5 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £2.5 each constituting the capital of the Company so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Company on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.
3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 106 of the following Article.

## EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FUNDS.

- "106 (a). The Board may employ the funds of the Company which have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 106 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or any portion thereof are proposed to be set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repaying improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, or otherwise in the business of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep such funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 107.

## BONDS MAY BE SET OFF AGAINST CALL.

- "107a (1). Any general meeting at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 18, 19 and 20 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend.
- (2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Company for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
- (3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Articles 106 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Confirmatory meeting aforesaid.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

- "107 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at such rate of exchange as the General Meeting declaring or sanctioning the same or, in the case of interim dividends, as the Board may determine.
- Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.
- Dated the 28th day of March, 1919.

By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

## C.-IN-C'S WARNING TO EGYPTIANS.

Cairo, March 29.  
At a meeting of Egyptian notables the Commander-in-Chief declared that he was now forced to the necessity of employing measures for active repression which must bring tremendous suffering upon the people and result in great loss of public and private property. It had been found impossible to restore order merely by defensive measures. It was the duty of every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost in order that the measures he was forced to take might achieve the desired results at the earliest possible with the minimum of suffering. He concluded with a solemn warning, "I intend to do my duty. It is for you to do yours."

## DAYLIGHT SAVING CONFUSION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, March 28.

The House of Commons by 105 votes to 51 endorsed the Government's decision against the reenactment of the Daylight Saving Bill. A confused position is inevitable as all the railways intend advancing their time one hour on March 30 and most cities and towns are also adopting daylight saving, while rural districts continue to use standard time.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, March 28.

The Grand National resulted as follows:—1. Poethlyn (11/4); 2. Ballybogan (9/1); 3. Pollen (10/7). Twenty-two ran and eleven finished. Poethlyn won easily by eight lengths, with six between second and third.

## HAPPENINGS IN GERMANY.

## A PROVISIONAL GERMAN NAVY.

Copenhagen, March 29.

A message from Essen says the miners strike has spread to eleven pits in the Dortmund, twelve in the Witten, and seven in the Bochum districts. A meeting of strikers resolved demanding the formation of a revolutionary Workers' Guard, the establishment of relations with the Russian Soviet Government and the disarmament of police in Germany. Eleven were killed and 37 wounded in a fight between strikers and police at Witten.

A message from Weimar says the Assembly has passed a bill to create a provisional Navy which Herr Noske said was necessary to protect the transport of foodstuffs, remove the mines and protect fisheries.

## RUSSIANS AND GERMANS IN COLLISION.

Copenhagen, March 29.

A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly Herr Noske denied that German troops attacked Russian Soviet troops as stated in M. Tschitscherin's message to Budapest. The German Government would undertake no offensive in Courland or Lithuania. Action safeguarding the eastern frontier was unfortunately still requisite, but the Government only wished to live in peace and good neighbourhood with Russia.

## SOME BRITISH DUKES WHO WERE TRAITORS.

## STRIPPED OF TITLES.

London, March 29.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has directed that the following persons who adhered to His Majesty's enemies during the war be deprived of their titles, namely the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus (Duke of Brunswick) and Viscount Taafe.

## GERMAN POST-WAR MENACE IN TRADE.

## AMERICAN PRECAUTIONS.

Washington, March 27.

The Government has taken an important step to combat German designs for reconquering American markets by notifying the users of dyes, chemicals, fertilisers and other products which originated in Germany that importations from Germany will be subject to prosecution as an infringement of patents licensed under the Enemy Trading Act. It is pointed out that this action will block the German plans for dumping large accumulated stocks with the intention of underselling new American industries.

## RELIEFS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Washington, March 28.

The War Department has prepared an immediate call for fifty thousand volunteers for service in Europe to relieve members of the American Expeditionary Forces in France who desire to return.

## THE GATHERING OF GENERALS.

London, March 29.

The "New York Herald" referring to the summoning of the Allied Generals states that the American and British delegations do not favour the proposal to mobilise all Allied and friendly peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea under Marshal Foch's command.

## UKRAINIANS AND POLES.

Berne, March 29.

The Ukrainians have agreed to negotiate with the Poles with regard to an armistice provided a certain line of demarcation is established to which the Allies have agreed.

## MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

London, March 29.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto urging the men to continue working and vote for acceptance of the Government's terms. The situation in the South Wales coalfield has considerably improved. Over thirty thousand miners decided to return to work immediately.

## FRENCH LUXURY TAX.

Paris, March 29.

The Chamber, despite the Government's opposition, has abolished the Luxury Tax.

## VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.

Mrs.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

(Mildred Harris)

IN

## "THE PRICE OF A GOOD TIME"

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## BRITISH NAVY'S LESSONS.

## ADMIRAL BEATTY ON OUR EXPERIENCE.

London, March 29.

Admiral Beatty speaking at Liverpool on the Navy's services during the war tributed Liverpool's efforts in fitting out the famous Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which during the war maintained a rigorous blockade on Germany. He said "That blockade was one of the most important factors in bringing about the defeat of the enemy. Its maintenance demanded seamanship of a high order with vigilant and untiring devotion to duty. Stretched across a waste of waters from the West Hebrides to the Arctic icefields they kept their watch and ward in weather that had to be experienced to be understood. Every ship sighted had to be boarded and examined and they also had to contend with the enemy which appeared in many guises. Raiders masqueraded as peaceful merchantmen and blockade runners exercised every stratagem to avoid detection, while the ubiquitous submarine was a constant menace. In common with other great services" continued Admiral Beatty "the Navy had learnt many lessons during the four and a half years just past. We had made many mistakes and it is our business to-day to see that the lessons have been taken to heart and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis in history with the improvised methods of working from hand to mouth."

"We in the Navy know full well our own defects and it is our business to efface them and to avoid repetition of the mistakes from which we have suffered in the past. The work of reconstruction has to be taken in hand with full knowledge of our requirements learned by bitter experience in the past four and half years. It must be our endeavour to profit by that experience. The Navy was to-day what it had been for the past 200 years, the sure shield of Britain and the British Empire. That sure shield must be kept sure by clear thinking and concerted effort on scientific lines. In the necessary struggle for retrenchment such economies as will certainly be required must be applied with wisdom and proper understanding of the problems before us in the light of knowledge gained during the war. Only so should we avoid impairing the essential efficiency of the Navy. The Navy was a shield and not a rattling sabre. The Navy and Mercantile Marine had learned to know and respect each other as never before and it must be their care to foster and strengthen that feeling so that in future and for all time the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine together should provide a sure shield which would enable the Empire to continue and prosper."

## BRITISH NAVY DISTRIBUTION.

London, March 28.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the postwar distribution of the British Navy will be the Home Fleet and seven foreign squadrons stationed in the Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, Cape, South America, East Indies and the Mediterranean.

## TRADE WITH AUSTRIA.

London, March 28.

The Press Bureau publishes a message from Paris that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Balfour, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino meeting to-day decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with German-Austria immediately the necessary machinery is established to prevent re-export to Germany.

## A VACANT BISHOPRIC.

London, March 29.

The Bishop of Oxford has resigned, desiring greater leisure for writing and preaching.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

The Excess Profits Duty was a veritable milestone round the neck of the business man, and unless this crushing handicap on efficient production was quickly and materially reduced and speedily abandoned altogether, it was useless to expect British trade to bound forward, or, indeed, to make any progress at all. That is what Lord Inchcape told the shareholders of the London Provincial Bank. There was nothing more urgent than that we should recover our money sense, and begin cutting our coat according to our cloth. If we did not we should find ourselves on the slippery side of a rake's progress, which, if persisted in, could only have one end. We must remember the formula that "You can't get rid of the day of reckoning." A moderate estimate of the annual revenue required in the immediate future to meet current expenditure and interest and sinking fund charges of the debt is £600,000,000 to £700,000,000. That is formidable enough, but Lord Inchcape, representing in this case the considered opinion of all qualified men, insists that Excess Profits should go. Without this duty, estimated to provide £300,000,000 of the current year's revenue, the Budget problem is dismaying. Borrowing is only giving new hostages to the day of reckoning. "If the country's credit is to be maintained we must live within our income and not on our capital. The wealth of the country can only be built up by spending less than its income."

## INJURIOUS NIGHT WORK.

Capt. M. Greenwood (Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine), speaking at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, said that the rates of labour wastage in factories employing women had been computed for a large number of factories. In very few factories were more than 70 per cent. of the entrants still at work at the end of three months, while in some the percentage fell as low as 65 to 70. This heavy wastage was much reduced by organisation of the Factory Welfare Department. Data collected showed that a system of continuous night work led to diminution of efficiency and probably deterioration of health. In several processes a reduction of hours was attended by not only a relative, but even an absolute increase of output.



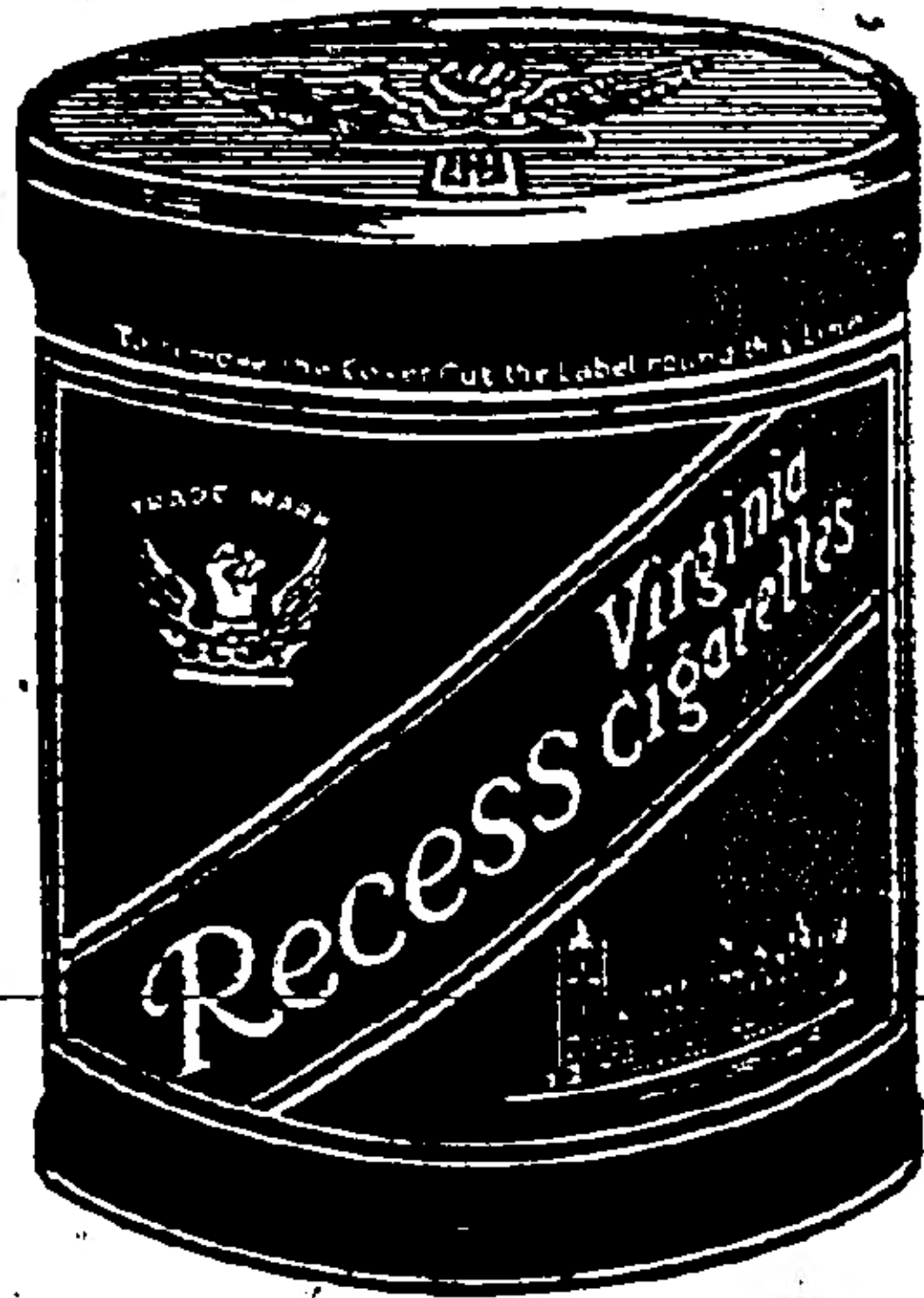




## NOTICES.

## RECESS NO. 44.

## VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Manufactured

by



Packed in

-Tight

Tin of 50

Cigarettes.

The Advertising Manager, The Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## WEATHER REPORT.

April 3d, 11th. 8am.—There is insufficient telegraphic information available this morning for the construction of a weather map. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; the anticyclone has not developed.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 am. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st 4.31 inches against an average of 6.49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Road	N.E. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy, fog, mist or drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel	None.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	None.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	None.

China Coast Meteorological Register, Apr. 3, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind
					Dir. Force.

Yokohama	54				
Kobe	54				
Osaka	54				
Manila	54				
Shanghai	54				
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## NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI  
KAISHA, LTD.